THE STATE SENTINEL
—Weekly—

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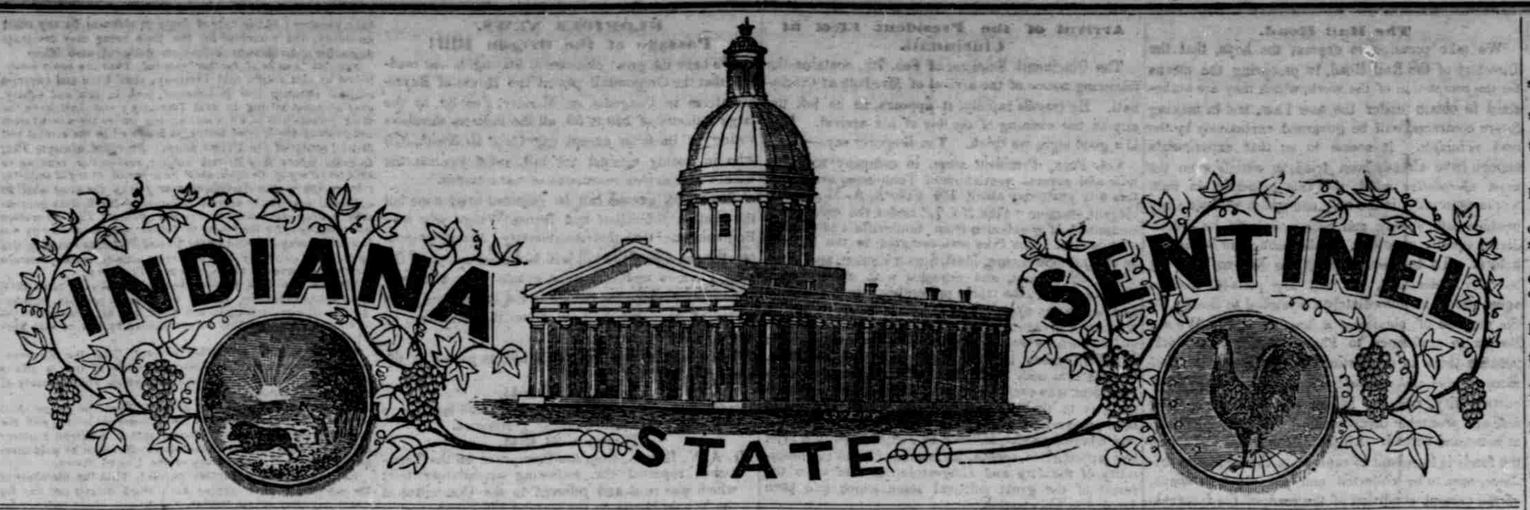

BY G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN. INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 13, 1845. Volume IV.....Number 34.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES
and Measures.

A simple and frugal Government, confined within strict Constitutional limits.

A strict construction of the Constitution, and no assumption of doubtful powers.

No National Bank to swindle the laboring population.

No connection between the government and banks.

A Diplomacy, asking for nothing but what is clearly right and submitting to nothing wrong.

No public debt, either by the General Government, or by the States, except for objects of urgent necessity.

No assumption by the General Government of the debts of the States, either directly or indirectly, by a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

A Revenue tariff, discriminating in favor of the poor consumer instead of the rich capitalist.

No extensive system of Internal Improvement by the General Government, or by the States.

A constitutional barrier against improvident State loans.

The honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith.

A gradual return from a paper credit system.

No grants of exclusive charters and privileges, by special legislation, to banks.

No connexion between Church and State.

No proscription for honest opinions.

Fostering aid to public education.

A "progressive" reformation of all abuses.

Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb in Articulation.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Believing that the following extract from an article written by the Principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and published in the one hundred and twenty-fifth No. of the North American Review, will be quite interesting to a portion of the readers of your paper, especially to those who are curious on *the subject of teaching articulation to deaf and dumb persons*, I hand it to you for publication at your first opportunity.

Yours truly, WM. WILLARD.

"We have already noticed, with high commendation, this excellent report; and we now return to it, not for the purpose of giving it any further examination as a whole, but in order to consider a single topic which is incidentally brought into it, and in respect to which we are compelled to dissent from the opinions expressed by Mr. Mann. We refer to the modes of instruction pursued in schools for the education of the deaf and dumb. Of the zeal and success with which Mr. Mann has devoted himself to the cause of popular education, it is unnecessary here to speak. We yield to none in the hearty appreciation of what he has already accomplished, and we bid him God speed in his future efforts. Upon subjects which he has studied and understands, we are disposed to receive his opinions with high respect, if not with implicit acquiescence. Even upon the subject of the instruction of deaf mutes, with which he is evidently not familiar, if he had based his conclusions upon any actual result attained, we should bow in silence to his verdict, however mortifying it might be to the self-love of our instructors, or injurious to the reputation and usefulness of our schools. But when we find, in a document of such general interest, emanating from such high authority, and destined for wide circulation through the country, a sentence pronounced upon the American institutions for the deaf and dumb, apparently without examination, evidently with very erroneous and defective views of their system of instruction, the effect of which will be to lower those institutions in the public estimation, and thus seriously to impair their usefulness, we cannot suffer it to pass in silence.

"We have usually thought that the superiority of an institution for education should be measured, not by what it *attempts*, but by what it performs. That the German schools attempt more than our own we admit; but that, in the great majority of cases, they accomplish more, we have no evidence. Mr. Mann, at least, has furnished us no *data* whatever, by which we can compare the intellectual attainments and skill in language of the pupils in those schools with those of the pupils in our own. And if, as we have good reason to believe, the German teachers of articulation sacrifice, in a great measure, the development of the intellectual and moral faculties of their pupils to an object that is, in most cases, but very imperfectly attained, we may well doubt whether they gain as much as they lose, and whether their success in the true object of education—the unfolding of the capacities for happiness and usefulness—is as great as that of our own teachers.

"Among the American instructors of the deaf and dumb, there have been men as much distinguished for talents, learning, and zeal in the cause of education, as Mr. Mann himself. It would have been the part of fairness and caution to examine thoroughly and carefully the reasons in favor, and the results, of a system which such men have deliberately sanctioned, before condemning it; or, at least, not to publish so conspicuously, and upon very slight examination, opinions which do grave injustice to them and to the scheme of instruction which they have patiently elaborated.

"It has not, therefore, been through ignorance or indifference, that American instructors have neglected to teach articulation. It has been excluded from the course of instruction after careful and mature deliberation, and, in the New York institution, after actual and patient experiment; not because the object was considered of little account, but because the small degree of success usually attainable was judged to be a very inadequate compensation for that expenditure of time and labor which the teaching of articulation exacts—for the many wearisome hours which must be spent in adjusting and re-adjusting the positions of the vocal organs—in teaching the 'seven sounds of the letter a'—'the hundreds of elementary sounds,' represented by only twenty-six letters, and the thousand capricious irregularities in the pronunciation of the same letters or combinations of letters. To the deaf and dumb child, the acquisition of ideas, through his own language of gestures, is a task at once easy and delightful; but as words can never be to him what they are to other men, the acquisition of a language of words, whatever signs are chosen to represent them, must for him ever remain a labor that will task to the utmost his patience and his powers, and the skill and perseverance of his teacher. Why, then, should we, on a prospect of doubtful advantage, double a labor which already tasks most minds to the utmost, and not a few beyond their powers!

"It may be alleged that the deaf mute who can only read and write cannot take part in a general conversation among persons who hear, but is restricted in such society to that conversation which may be addressed directly to him. Unless he has a ready interpreter, this is true; but as a general rule, this is just as much the case with those who have been taught to articulate and to read on the lips. On this point, most of the cases cited by Mr. Mann fall under the old maxims, that the exception proves the rule. The notorious fact, that the deaf, however laboriously instructed, can only distinguish words on the lips of those who speak directly to them, at a small distance, in an advantageous light, and with peculiar slowness and distinctness of utterance, is not affected by rare instances of the extraordinary cultivation of this faculty, any more than the general laws of the human mind on the subject of computation with high numbers are effected by such instances as that of Zerah Colburn.

"Mr. Mann asserts, that he has had 'abundant proof' that the deaf and dumb can be taught 'to speak as others speak, and substantially in all cases.' On this point we hold him to be widely in error. His assertion contrasts strikingly with the modest statement of Kruse, himself a deaf mute and teacher in the institution at Bremen, who, on this point, thus guardedly expressed himself: 'It is *in many cases possible*, in the course of some years, to bring the deaf and dumb to such a degree of proficiency in this respect, that all who listen to them *attentively* and *patiently* will fully understand them; and they can, also, on their part, come to understand, *in some measure*, what is said to them by the mere movements of the mouth.'

"Of the proportion of cases in which the wearisome labor of teacher and pupil is either thus imperfectly rewarded, or quite thrown away, we may judge from the testimony of Mademoiselle Morel, an intelligent and accomplished instructress of the Royal Institution of Paris, who, a few years ago, visited several of the most celebrated schools for the deaf and dumb in Germany. In the institution at Gmund, in Wurtemberg, which has been the model school for several others in the neighboring States, out of thirty-three pupils, there were two or three who spoke with a surprising degree of correctness; about the same number proves incapable of uttering a word intelligibly; and the mass of the pupils articulated with difficulty, often with contortions of countenance most unpleasant to the beholder; and, it is added in another place, were in general only intelligible to those who were in the daily habit of hearing them. A similar proportion of favorable and unfavorable results was found in other institutions.

"Still, if any thing approaching to this result could be, as a general rule, attained, we should be decidedly in favor of teaching articulation. But this is not the case. In a few other instances, the utterance was sufficiently inteligible; but Dr. Milnor also 'witnessed the attempts at speaking of some who were incapable of uttering any tones which did not grate harshly on the ear,' and was informed that the attempt to teach articulation frequently failed altogether.

"'The deaf and dumb,' says Mr. Mann, 'as well as the man possessed of all his senses, has a natural impulse to express his feelings, thoughts, &c. by sounds.' The deaf and dumb have, indeed, in common with most animals that possess a larynx, a natural impulse to express their feelings by sounds. They laugh, cry, groan, and scream. But what bearing this fact has on the question of the expediency of teaching them to utter sounds which nature could never teach them to utter, we cannot discover. With equal truth we may observe that the man possessed of all his senses has, as well as the deaf mute, 'a natural impulse to express his feelings, thoughts, &c.' by gestures. Would this be an argument for teaching men in general to converse by means of signs made with the fingers?

"'It has,' says Mr. Mann, 'an extraordinary humanizing power—the remark having been often made, and with truth, that all the deaf and dumb who have learned to speak have a far more human expression of the eye and countenance than those who have only been taught to write.' A very extraordinary power, indeed! It would be difficult to disprove a remark expressed in terms so vague, and so evidently depending on the imagination; but we much doubt whether any one not previously possessed with the idea of the *humanizing power* of speech, would have observed this *more human expression*. If the habit of watching the motion of another's lips gives any peculiarity of expression to the *eye*, it must be an expression different from that of human beings in general. Whether articulation has any other effect on the eyes of the deaf and dumb, we leave to those skilled in the occult sciences. It is not impossible that the habit of exercising the muscles of articulation instead of those of pantomimic expression, by favoring a fuller development of the former set of muscles, may create a perceptible difference of expression in those deaf mutes who are taught to articulate. If this is a 'more human' look, then we should expect the greatest babblers to have the most human look. Whether this 'more human expression' is a sufficient equivalent for the *inhumanness* of *articulation* which usually accompanies it, to say nothing of the labor of giving this last finishing touch to the 'human face divine,' we leave the reader to judge.

"Till the advocates of artificial articulation can discover some mode of enabling the deaf and dumb from birth to conceive words as sounds, the question between them and us, accurately considered, is narrowed down to the choice of an alphabet. We teach the common written alphabet; they would teach the labial and oral alphabet. Both are addressed to the eye, and both *may* be aided by sensations of the movements—in the one case, of the fingers; in the other, of the lips, tongue, and larynx. We admit that the latter alphabet, *once well acquired*, would be, under certain circumstances, much the most convenient; but we hold that its attainment is in all cases very difficult, in many cases doubtful, and, in not a few, impracticable. We prefer, therefore, to teach an alphabet which can be learned with ease, which is within the capacity of all, and which is in this country almost as universally intelligible as the other.

"We admit that *all* deaf mutes of ordinary capacity may learn to utter sounds which, *to those accustomed to hear them*, may indicate which of a limited number of ideas is intended: but this mode of intercourse would, in many cases, be not only very disagreeable to strangers, but would to them be very often even less intelligible than the language of gestures. We also admit that all may acquire the ability to read a few strongly marked words on the lips of their acquaintances. The latter, however, seldom fail to learn from the deaf mute as many of his own signs as are necessary for the ready expression of simple and familiar ideas; and these signs being far more distinct, visible at many times the distance, and with much less light, the deaf mute will use them in preference. It is by no means true that those who read even very readily on the lips of their acquaintances, can read *with* any ease on the lips of strangers. We may add, that to read on the lips at all, beyond a few simple phrases and familiar words, demands a thorough skill in language, which many deaf mutes can never attain under any system of instruction.

"We may further remark, that teachers of articulation are obliged to begin while the organs of speech are still pliable, and thus to receive pupils at a much earlier age than our institutions find expedient or advantageous. It would appear by Mr. Mann's account, that they begin before their pupils are conscious that they exhale air; and we know that they receive pupils at the ages of six or seven, while our own institutions do not, except in rare cases, receive any under the age of ten, and some institutions not till twelve. As six or seven years are the utmost allowed for pupils supported by legislative beneficence, and some States allow but four, it is evident that pupils admitted at so early an age as is necessary to successful instruction in articulation must leave just when they have reached the most favorable period for mental improvement, for the learning of trades, and for the formation of moral character. Though the second point may be sufficiently cared for by their own friends, yet the cases are very few in which pupils, who leave an institution at twelve or thirteen, will possess as much accurate knowledge, or as correct and well established moral principles, as those who leave it, after an equal term of instruction, at the age of sixteen or eighteen. On the whole, we see no present prospect that the teaching of articulation will be introduced into our institutions at all, and that exercise in it will ever be made general, we cannot believe. Our own experience and the still more costly experience of the Parisian school, loudly admonish us not to abandon a system which we have practised or seen practised for a quarter of a century, and which has been found to answer all the reasonable expectations formed from it—to adopt a system which we believe to be founded on an erroneous philosophy, and the results of which, judging from all the evidence before us, we believe to have been, an average at least, less favorable than the results attained under our own plan."

The result of the late foot races in N. York show that our countrymen are no match for the Englishmen in that kind of work. We supposed the fact to have been satisfactorily established years ago. The whole experience of two wars proved that, although the Americans were the best at fighting, the English were incomparably the best at running. It's all in practice. —*Louisville Jour.*

Details of the Town of Trespalacios, Texas.

This growing town will owe its prosperity, as all other seaports, to the facility with which ships can be brought to the quay, to the number of small rivers which empty in its and the neighboring bays, to the coast trade, and to the depth of water in the centre of its bay, and the salubrity of its situation. When in coming from the Gulf of Mexico, you have passed the Passo-Caballo, after twenty miles of direct interior navigation, the town of Trespalacios is seen upon a circumference in form of a half moon, the middle of which forms its bay with the appearance of a *dock*, scooped out by nature for sheltering the ships of all nations. In the middle of this dock there are twenty feet of water.

Generally, the Gulf of Mexico attacks the inhabitants immediately upon its banks with two terrible scourges, inundations and the yellow fever. The north part is exposed to inundations, and the island of Galveston often furnishes us with sad examples. The last inundation of 1842 carried off beasts, merchandise and houses—that of 1836 was still more terrible, and the celebrated Champ d'Asile was forced to disappear from this island, in consequence of the overflow rapid and unsuspected, which carried off all that the unhappy colonists possessed in 1818. The yellow fever prevails at the west and south of the coast, and Vera Cruz furnishes constant proof.

The town of Trespalacios, as well as all the interior coast of the continent is a refuge from these two terrible scourges, thanks to the avant-guard protection of the islands and peninsulas which nature has given it as a rampart against the waters and miasmas.

The Peninsula of Matagorda, sixty miles long and three miles broad, and the island of St. Joseph, of the same dimensions, protect the bay and town of Trespalacios, leaving between them but a small opening for entrance, which is the Passo Caballo. Trespalacios is so healthy that the planters of the interior have built, upon different points of the bay, houses in which they come to pass the summer and take the baths.

The bay of Arranssasso, Corpus Christi, and also of Laguna de la Madre, are equally favored by this kind of boulevard, which the long and narrow islands and from which form the island of St. Joseph, and which are called the islands of Mustaig, del Padre and St. Bagin. Between these protecting islands and the continent, there are bays more or less large and deep.

From Crany Creek, which is not long, from the river Brazos up to the mouth of the Rio Grande, which is the confine of Mexico, over a distance of three hundred miles, there ought to be formed a commerce of interior navigation very active. There you will see rise and prosper a number of coasting vessels, which without now adventuring into the gulf of Mexico, will make a navigation regular and without danger, upon a sea placed between lands over a space hitherto unknown in other countries.

Notwithstanding the Passo Caballo is the deepest passage on the whole coast of Texas, nevertheless vessels carrying much water, cannot overcome it at this time, because at low water there are but ten feet, and at high water thirteen to fourteen feet water; but but as this Pass is narrow, (it is not but one hundred and forty feet wide,) with a moderate expense, the sand upon the bar can be dug out and carried off, and this point once lowered to the level of the interior bed, the current will constantly protect it from obstructions, and every large vessel will be able to pass. This advantage does not exist at Galveston, whose bar is several miles wide. Its moving sands render any work upon it impossible. Some ships which were this year at Galveston were unable to take on board but half their cargo of cotton bales in the harbor; they were obliged, in consequence, to go out, and take on board the other half outside the bar, and at a great distance.

This method of lading is a poor one, not only because of enormous expenses, but of the danger of taking out the cotton upon flat boats to the Gulf of Mexico. There is great danger to the ship, which if a gale of wind should come, will have no safety but in its anchors, which are almost always broken by the winds of the Gulf.

After having demonstrated the evils and qualities of the two principal seaports of Texas, Galveston and Trespalacios, let us cast a glance upon the quantities and qualities of the lands to which one and the other of the above named ports ought to be of service.

Galveston will have to receive the products of the sun, from the river Sabine to that of Brasos, a vast territory and generally cultivated by slaves, the low bottom of San Jacinto and Trinity render this part of the country sickly, but after a numerous population shall have been collected there, with some kinds of work and improvement of the lands, the country will become sufficiently healthy.

Trespalacious should receive the products of culture, from the rivers St. Bernard and Colorado, to that of the Rio Grande, a territory four times more vast than the preceding and generally cultivated by whites and Europeans. The rivers Gaudalope and San Antonio take their source in the mountainous regions, and their course is very clear. This part of the country is known to be very healthy. The Spaniards prove to us by the missions which they have established upon those points which are precisely those upon which the emigration is directed by the great German company. San Antonio de Bexar, a town built in stone by the Spaniards, has a delicious climate, and the purity of the water upon the river is proverbial—this town, like the rest of the country, has need of a seaport.

Austin, the father of the Texan republic, has marked by his name the point at this day called Trespalacios, considering it the only seaport capable of answering to the wants of the interior; but the name of this celebrated founder was due to the capital of this country, Austin; this capital is built at a distance of 250 miles north of Trespalacios, upon the river Colorado. In transferring the seat of government to this place, a numerous population had already been attracted hither, already houses of brick, the best of which was constructed by the Charge d'Affaires of France, bore testimony to the rapid growth of its riches, when personal and mistaken jealousies carried back to Houston the seat of government—but the archives still remain at Austin according to the wish of the inhabitants, and soon the legal capital will resume her rights.

Austin, the capital and centre of the country, will soon attract all the products of the north, which will be transported to Trespalacios by the navigable river of the Colorado, which would unite, by a projected canal of three miles long, with Willow Creek, a tributary of the river Trespalacios. The Colorado is not navigable near Matagorda, on account of rafts, or trunks of trees, which obstruct its course a few miles above Matagorda. It will require a great expense to remove these obstructions, but it will probably be done in time.

The town of Matagorda was founded in the hopes of meeting the needs of the planters and the navigation. Already lots in this town sold for $500 to $1000 each—already there was a population of 2,500 inhabitants—but the want of water in the bay embarrasses commerce. Ships coming from New Orleans were obliged to stop at a distance of twelve or fifteen miles; the double expense of transportation diminished business, and this town is reduced at this moment to a quarter of what it was five years ago. It is certain that a part of its inhabitants will transfer their residence to Trespalacios.

The plan of the town of Trespalacios presents 300 little Islands, or blocks, numbered, having each thirty two lots of 25 feet upon 100 a 125 feet deep; but only thirty lots are for sale in each islet, as the two middle lots are reserved for a public way, which will take the name of him who erects the first house upon the islet. These lots are now sold upon conditions well calculated to give great rapidity to building. The price of each lot is only $25. The proprietor of the title has the right, map in hand, to choose his lot upon the place at the moment of building. The surveyor of the town is obliged to trace out for him the limits of each vacant lot which he has chosen, to record it upon his title, and also upon the records of the town. The first comers will choose, without doubt, the principal streets, of which the value will be enormous at the time when the town shall have a certain number of houses, and an active commerce. The idea of this privilege, accorded to those who build first, is altogether new. The immediate benefit, instead of going into the pocket of the rich speculator, will be guarantied to the poor and those of the middle class, who are the most prompt to emigrate and build. On the other hand, the poor will work for the rich, for the rich man who will purchase on speculation ten lots, and let them sleep in his portfolio for ten years will find that when these ten lots will remain the last, they will occupy a central position, because building will then be obliged to be erected upon the rear and sides of the three hundred islets reserved. Consequently these reserved lots will become of great value.

The gradual value of lots of ground in the town has been and is a very important thing to prove to the United States, upon the traces of which Texas ought one day to follow. Here are the facts, which have passed and are passing under our eyes:

At St. Louis, Mo., and at Cincinnati, Ohio, lots were sold fifteen years ago at the price of $150 to $200. At this day this price is paid for a square foot only in these same towns.

At New York, on the principal streets, $30,000 to $40,000 are paid for a lot twenty-five by a hundred feet. At the auction at the Exchange, the auctioneers, Halliday & Jenkins, sell each week, at the price of $300 and $400, the same lots situated above One-Hundredth street, but which make part of the town according to the map. In the secondary streets, as South-William street, the Cafe Delmonico has been built upon a lot of ground of fifty by ninety, which cost $87,000. The lot at the corner of Barclay street and Broadway, where the Astor House is built, was sold for $2,000 the square foot.

If Trespalacios, by its situation, is destined to become the New York of Texas, speculation in lots presents a great chance of a future fortune.

ROMAN MARKETS.—Waterton, the naturalist, relates that when in Rome he was more fond of visiting the markets than the repositories of sculpture and paintings. I passed, says he, a considerable portion of my time in the extensive bird-market of Rome. I must, however, remark, that the studio of Vallati, the renowned painter of wild boars, had great attractions for me; and I have now at home a wild boar done by him in so masterly a style, and finished so exquisitely, that it obtain unqualified aprobation from all who inspect it. The bird-market of Rome is held in the environs of the Rotunda, formerly the Pantheon. Nothing astonished me more than the quantities of birds which were daily exposed for sale during the season; I could often count above four hundred thrushes and blackbirds, and often a hundred robin red-breasts in one quarter of it; with twice as many larks, and other small birds in vast profusion. In the course of one day, seventeen thousand quails have passed the Roman custom house; these pretty vernal and autumnal travellers are taken in nets of prodigious extent on the shores of the Mediterranean. In the spring of the year and at the close of the summer, cartloads of ringdovers arrive at the stalls of the Rotunda. * * As you enter Rome at the Porto del Popolo, a little on your right, is the great slaughter house, with a fine stream of water running through it. It is probably inferior to none in Italy, for an extensive plan and for judicious arrangements. Here some seven or eight hundred pigs are killed on every Friday during the winter season.

Nothing can exceed the dexterity with which they are dispatched. About thirty of these large and fat black pigs are driven into a commodious pen, followed by three or four men, each with a sharp skewer in his hand, bent at one end in order that it may be used with advantage. On entering the pen, these performers, who put you vastly in the mind of assassins make a rush at the hogs, each seizing one by the leg amid a general yell of horror on the part of the victims. Whilst the man and the hog are struggling on the ground, the latter with the rapidity of thought pushes his skewer betwixt the fore leg and the body quite into the heart, and there gives it a turn or two. The pig can rise no more, but screams for a minute or so, and then expires. This process is continued until they are all despatched, the brutes sometimes rolling over the butchers, and sometimes the butchers over the brutes, with a yelling enough to stun one's ears. In the mean time the screams becomes fainter and fainter, and then all is silence on the death of the last pig. A cart is in attendance; the carcases are lifted into it, and it proceeds through the street, leaving one or more dead hogs at the door of the different pork shops. No blood appears outwardly, nor is the internal hemorrhage prejudicial to the meat, for Rome cannot be surpassed in the flavor of her bacon nor in the soundness of her hams.

CONSOLING TO THE UGLY.—A correspondent of a New York paper, who thinks it unjust to condemn men on accounts of their looks, and especially disapproves of the newspaper phrase, when a man is arrested on a charge of murder, that he has the villain stamped upon his countenance, puts in a plea for the ugly in the following manner:

"The surface of the human frame is not a fair index by which to judge of the faculties, physical or mental, of the possessor. Among a large circle of acquaintances, I can, at this moment, think of many most virtuous and amiable friends, who must fall under the ban of these remarks; while many others of my acquaintances, who have handsome faces, are far, very far, their inferiors. Comparisons are improper; but, on looking at those who have committed the worst species of murder and other crimes in New York for the last fifteen years, we find them to be amongst the most handsome men. I will notice Robinson Colt, Edwards, Babe the pirate, and others. No man makes himself; and it is cruel and unjust thus to attempt to destroy any one on the account of the color of his eye, or the accidental cut of his form or physiognomy, or to say that a man should be excluded from a public hotel on account of the contour of his face. The reflection is unjust."

A LONG ISLAND PRODUCTION.—Mr. Edward Smith, of Smithtown, L. I., has raised an ox which measures nearly twelve feet from his horns to his tail, stands nearly eight feet high, and is supposed to weigh between four and five thousand pounds!

To a Dead Child.

Oh! brightest dream and fairest form
My vision ever knew!
Thou art melted from my sight away
As heaven absorbs the dew.

Closed are those lips that cannot speak,
And the dull eye is dead;
The rose is banished from thy cheek,
The dimpling smile is fled.

Thy little feet no more on earth
Shall ramble midst its sweets,
But kiss the flowers of heavenly birth,
Or tread the golden streets.

Oh! in yon high etherial isles
By ancient patriarchs trod,
Thy brow is radient with the smiles
And sunshine of its God.

For thee, so destitute of sin,
So passionless, my boy!
The task was light to enter in,
And claim the promised joy.

Oh! for the spirit of a child,
A mould of purer clay,
To burst its bands with rapture wild,
And rise to endless day!

Wife to her Husband.

Linger not long! Home is not home without thee;
Its dearest tokens only make me mourn;
Oh! let its memory, like a chain about thee,
Gently compel and hasten thy return.
Linger not long!

Linger not long! Though crowds should woo thy staying,
Bethink thee: can the mirth of friends, though dear,
Compensate for the grief thy long delaying
Costs the heart that sighs to have thee here?
Linger not long!

Linger not long! How shall I watch thy coming,
As evening shadows stretch o'er moor and dell,
When the wild bee has ceased its humming,
And silence hangs on all things like a spell?
Linger not long!

How shall I watch for thee, when fears grow stronger,
As night draws dark and darker on the hill!
How shall I weep, when I can watch no longer?
Oh! art thou absent—art thou absent still?
Linger not long!

Yet I should grieve not, though the eye that seeth me,
Gazeth through tears that make its splendor dull;
For, Oh! I sometimes fear, when thou art with me,
My cup of happiness is all too full!
Linger not long!

Haste—haste thee home into thy mountain dwelling!
Haste as a bird unto its peaceful nest!
Haste as a skiff, when tempests wild are swelling,
Flies to its haven of securest rest!
Linger not long!

The Mercenary Bride.

BY THOMAS H. LANE.

She stands at the altar in silence and fear;
Her cheeks wear no roses, her eyelids no tear;
And the smile on her lips is as cold as the gleam
That at moonlight is sent from the ice-crested stream.

The bridegroom is near her; a tremulous thing,
Grey bearded and wrinkled. Oh, how can she cling
With a young heart's devotion; affection's pure pride?
To the aged diseased one who claims her his bride?

And yet she has taken the ring and the vow,
And sworn to love, honor, obey him, as now;
And the old man in glee chuckles over his prize,
As he gloats with his love-lit and spectacled eyes.

Her father has given his fair child away,
To twine "like the ivy," around but decay;
But the bridesmaid is sad as she kisses her cheek,
And looks a regret that she dares not to speak.

'Tis meanness, 'tis madness, extremes thus to wed;
To tie a sweet bud to a stem that is dead;
The bride in her beauty was purchased and sold,
For the young girl was bought with the old man's gold.

The Fetter 'neath the Flowers.

FROM THE N. Y. MIRROR.

Cupid flung his garland gayly
O'er a maid in seeming play;
Sage Experience whispered daily
"Break the chain while yet ye may;"
"Why," cried she, "'tis but a toy,
Formed of many a fragrant flower;
Let me still its bloom enjoy—
I can break it in an hour."

Long she sported, freely, lightly,
With her soft and glowing chain,
"Nay, it clasps my heart so tightly,
I must break the toy in twain!"
Vain resolve! the toy that bound her
Hardened 'neath her struggling will;
Fast the blossoms fell around her,
But the fetter lingered still.

SPANISH CIGAR MAKERS.—The government tobacco manufactory, in Seville, cost one million and a half sterling, and is devoted wholly to tobacco and cigars; it is one of the most curious exhibitions imaginable. In its court a sort of arsenal was formed. The Sevillans had feared the entrance of Gomez into the place when he made his extraordinary march in 1838, and they drew all the cannon from the rampart, thinking these too extended, and determined to make this building their citadel. In the interior of the edifice, the tobacco, as it arrives from Havana and South America, is pounded by mills and machinery, the former worked entirely by mules. After seeing this very curious process, you are ushered up stairs into a quadrangular arched space of immense extent, where you behold no less than two thousand five hundred girls, all making cigars from the bruised leaves of the tobacco plant. They sit at square tables, in squads, as it were, and over each hundred there is a female inspector. They assemble from the city and country for this work at ten in the morning, and are allowed to bring their dinner; they dine at one o'clock, and are dismissed home at five. Among so many girls, I regret to say, nearly all are ugly; but, for the most part, though gay looking, happy and healthy, they were excessively diminutive and plain. It is singular to conceive that this filthy and poisonous habit of smoking, producing, I believe, no possible good to mankind, but, on the contrary, heaviness, stench, and stupidity, should employ and give a livelihood to near 3,000 of the female sex, who are occupied in the sole process of rolling the tobacco leaf up into the shape of that odious implement of filth, a cigar.—*Marquis of Londonerry's Tour.*

NEW AND CERTAIN PROCESS FOR DETECTING THE PRESENCE OF ARSENIC.—Mr. Bevan, a scientific chemist of Paris, publishes in a French newspaper the following as a new and certain method for detecting the presence of arsenic. Into a narrow tube is to be put a certain quantity of nitric acid, diluted with four times its weight of water, filling the tube to half its depth. Into this is to be introduced a rod of clean copper. On the top of the liquid is to be poured some melted tallow, which, on being cooled, forms a diaphram, that separates the upper part of the copper rod from that which is plunged in the acid. On the surface of the diaphram is to be placed the arsenical matter, and at the end of six hours all the arsenic that is in it will be found separated, and adhering to the rod. By means of this process, M. Bevan affirms that the quantity of arsenic in the matter put into the tube may be ascertained, even to the one hundredth part of a grain. A rod of zinc, he adds, will give the same result, and even more promptly.

A SINGULAR DEATH.—A woman, says the Providence Journal, in the family of Randall Angell, Burrillville, was killed last week in the following singular manner:—She was picking up chips, when a large ram, attracted by her black cap, ran against her head and butted her so violently that she died in a few minutes.

SURGICAL OPERATION DURING THE MAGNETIC SLEEP.—We have heard that a very interesting operation was performed, two or three days ago, on a young woman, a chamber-maid, in a well known family in Chambers street. She had a tumor in the neck, increasing daily. Dr. Bodinier, who visited the family, happening to notice the infirmity of the girl, proposed to remove the tumor, and to save her the pain of the operation, he offered to perform it during the mametic sleep, as he had already done successfully (in two other surgical operations,) last June in Paris. His offer being accepted, the girl proved to be a good subject for that state of singular sleep—into which she was put without much difficulty at the first trial. In order to secure as much success as possible, she was previously put to sleep about ten times, for an hour or two each time, every other day. On the day appointed for the operation, some twlelve or fourteen of our most distinguished surgeons and physicians, among whom were Doctors Valentine Mott, John W. Francis, E. Delafield, J. Kearney Rodgers, A. Sidney Doane, Nelson, Taylor, Alfaro, of Madrid, L. Parmly, and others of equal standing, were invited to attend. The girl was put to sleep at half past 11 o'clock in the morning, in the presence of Doctor Doane, (No. 32 Warren street) and a few other persons, and in a very short time she was in a complete state of insensibility. At half past one o'clock, all the doctors above named being present, Dr. Bodinier performed the operation, which lasted about three minutes, during which the girl did not show the least sensibility; nor could the least contraction be seen in her face, or any part of her body; she was exactly like a corpse. All being completed, the girl was left asleep for two hours longer, and then, in the presence of five or six of the above mentioned doctors, she was in less than three minutes awakened from the most profound sleep.

When she was first asked how she felt, she said she was tired of having remained so long in the same position, but she seemed to be unconscious of what had taken place until she was shown the tumor, which had been extracted, and which was about the size of a pullet's egg. It was some minute or two before she began to feel the itching of the wound. She was perfectly well, except exhibiting a state of feebleness produced by the loss of blood. We are told that since this time, she has been without pain from the wound.

This is, we believe, the first regular surgical operation performed in this city during the magnetic sleep.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

MESMERISM.—The Augusta Chronicle states that an operation was performed by Dr. Dugas on the 12th instant, which satisfied the most sceptical as to the influence of the mesmeric sleep. The subject was Mrs. Clark, the wife of Jesse Clark, of Columbia county, Georgia, who had been for some time afflicted with cancer of the breast. After having been, for several days previously, thrown into the mesmeric sleep in order to arrive at the state of insensibility in the patient, which was satisfactorily tested by the usual tests, such as pinching, sticking pins in different parts of the body, and finally by the knife on the leg, the Doctor proceeded on the 12th inst. to remove the entire breast, which was accomplished without the slightest exhibition of pain by the patient. Indeed, so complete was the triumph, that the patient, who was not aware when she was put to sleep that the operation was to be performed, could not be persuaded that the breast had been removed, after she had been relieved of the mesmeric influence, until she satisfied herself by an examination of the part, which had till then been carefully covered and concealed from her view.

THE REV. BENJAMIN HERVEY, THE OLDEST CLERGYMAN IN THE WORLD!—This relic of another age is still moving about in our midst, an object of wonder to every one. His movements and general appearance as he takes his daily walks through our streets, do not indicate one upon whose head the snows of 109 winters have fallen, but with the best evidence within his reach and the testimony of the grand children of the man by whom he was brought up, he was probably born in the year 1735. His father was a foreigner, but of what nation is unknown. His mother was a native of Germany. He was taken from his parents when very young, and carried to the interior of Connecticut and put under the care of strangers, where he remained until 30 years of age. The only incident he remembers while with his parents, took place, to use his own language, "at a place called Tockhannock, near where Connecticut State and Boston State come on to York State,—the men were making snow-shoes and hunting deer with dogs," an incident very likely to make an impression upon the mind of a child. He distinctly remembers Braddock's defeat, and the fact that his conduct was much talked of at the time. When the news of the coronation of George III. was received, "he was at work in the barn dressing flax." He served a short time in the Revolution as a scout in the Indian country around lake Champlain, but for which he receives as a pension *only about* $30 *per annum*. He has emphatically outlived "his day and generation." His means of support have become gradually worn away, and he is now entirely dependent upon the benevolence of our citizens for a support, and thus far has received all that his wants require.

Mr. Harvey has preached nearly every Sunday since he came into our city. In view of his mental powers, he is probably the most remarkable man living. As he proceeds in a sermon, his manner becomes quite spirited—his almost sightless eyes are re-lit with life, and his gestures become animated and graceful. His voice is strong and flexible, and is capable of being heard in the largest churches in our city. He generally speaks for nearly an hour; and for deep pathos and warmth of feeling, might with profit be followed as a pattern by young speakers. His matter is generally well connected, and occasionally he manifests considerable talent and ingenuity in his arguments and illustrations. Sometimes he becomes truly eloquent, and his audience are melted into tears. His style is singularly patriarchal, "my children" being his usual mode of address to his audience. He has been a Baptist preacher for about 73 years. With all the allowances for the infirmities of age, every one is astonished that he has any mind left, and the wonder is that he is alive—that he can move, and above all that he can preach.

We hope he will spend the remainder of his days among us, and that our citizens will feel it an honor to have the privilege of contributing something for his support.—*Utica Observer.*

THAT COACH!—The coach, ordered some months since, by the National Road Company, to be built by Messrs. Downing & Abbott, of Concord, N. H. to take Mr. Clay over the mountains, on his way from Ashland to the White House, has arrived in this city on its passage south, and goes by the brig Chatham to Baltimore, consigned to Howard Kennerly, Esq. with directions to have it at Wheeling in season to take *President Polk* on his way over the mountains! It is said to be a very creditable specimen of Yankee skill, taste, and faithful workmanship. It *was to have been* called the "Harry of the West," but "the people" behaved so strangely different last November from what this Road Company expected of them, that they have simply christened their coach the "President"!—*Boston Post.*